

## A new subspecies of *Carpodacus roseus*

by M. Ralph Browning

Received 2 March 1988

Pallas' Rose Finch *Carpodacus roseus* (Pallas), 1776, (type locality—Uda Selenga rivers, Transbaikalia) breeds in central and eastern Siberia and on Sakhalin Island, and in winter is found south to northern China, Korea, Hokkaido, and northern and central Hondo, Japan (Beme 1954, Vaurie 1965, Paynter 1968).

The population from Sakhalin Island was distinguished by Portenko (1960) who described the race *sachalinensis* as darker, and with a shorter wing than the nominate race. Unfortunately, the coloration of the holotype of *sachalinensis* is not within the range of individual variation of the Sakhalin population and the bird is presumably a migrant individual of the pale nominate race. Portenko's proposed name therefore becomes a synonym of *roseus* (Browning 1976).

Nechaev (1977) considered that the "crimson-pink" coloration of the holotype of *C. r. sachalinensis*, which is a moulting individual, would become darker in the definitive plumage. This is highly unlikely, as even subadult males are divisible into a dark and a pale population. Furthermore, the outer margins of the inner primaries and most of the secondaries of the holotype of *sachalinensis* are browner than specimens of the dark population (Browning 1976).

The basis for *C. roseus* breeding on Sakhalin Island was from nests and eggs (Portenko 1960, 1962) that proved to be those of the Long-tailed Rose Finch *Uragus sibiricus* (Vorobiev 1973). In 1976, Dr V. A. Nechaev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (*in litt.*, 1 December 1976) discovered *C. roseus* breeding on northeastern Sakhalin Island. Nechaev (1977) documented the breeding biology (nesting, eggs, nestlings, behaviour, moult etc.) and collected "several" breeding males. He identified the specimens as *sachalinensis*, and convincingly described them as members of the darker population (Nechaev 1977, 1978, *in litt.*).

Because no breeding specimens from Sakhalin Island were then available, I did not earlier propose a new name for the dark population (Browning 1976). Although the specimens collected as breeding individuals by Nechaev could not be made available to me for comparison, now that it has been confidently and acceptably confirmed that the dark form does indeed breed on Sakhalin Island, it is appropriate to provide the population with a name:

### ***Carpodacus roseus portenkoi* subsp. nov.**

*Holotype*. US National Museum No. 424295, adult male, collected at Chitose, Hokkaido District, Japan on 14 April 1950, by Hyojiro Orii; original no. 3325.

*Diagnosis*. Adult males similar to *C. r. roseus*, but separable by the noticeably darker, Burnt Carmine, underparts, rump and crown, which

in the nominate race are Geranium Pink to Lake Red (colours with capitals from Ridgway 1912). Thus, *portenkoi* is decidedly more purple and less red than nominate *roseus*. The outer margins of the inner primaries and most of the secondaries in *portenkoi* range from white to Madder Brown; in the nominate race these margins are Ferruginous. The feathers of the back have black centres and grey edges, while those of the nominate race have grey centres and brown edges. In dorsal view, *portenkoi* appears more grey and less brown than nominate *roseus*. The females and subadult males of *portenkoi* are also more purple below and darker and greyer above than the nominate race. Males of *portenkoi* and nominate *roseus* are similar in size (see measurements in Browning 1976). Females of *portenkoi* have a greater mean bill width ( $t = 2.1368$ ,  $P < 0.02$ ) and a deeper bill ( $t = 2.2105$ ,  $P < 0.02$ ) than females of nominate *roseus*.

*Distribution.* Breeds on northeastern Sakhalin Island near the village of Val (Nechaev 1977). Nomadic, occurring on Sakhalin Island, southern Korea and on Hokkaido, Japan, during non-breeding months.

*Specimens examined.* Paratypes of *portenkoi* include all specimens examined, as listed below.

Sakhalin Island: vicinity of Aniva Bay, ZIAS 62904, 62905, subadult males, and ZIAS 62906, 62911, females collected on 21, 19, 28 and 17 March 1948, respectively; Korsekov area, Solobeke Village, ZIAS 62885, 62886, 62892, 62893, 62894, 62895, 62899 and 62903, all females, collected on 18, 21, 17, 22, 13, 17, 19 and 20 March 1948, respectively.

Korea: Kyonggi-do, Seoul, MVZ 134956, 134958, 134959 and 134965, subadult males, collected on 11, 22, 22 and 15 December 1956, respectively, and USNM 518500, subadult male, 2 March 1963; Kyonggi-do, 3 miles NE Seoul, MVZ 136604, immature male, 26 January 1958; Kyonggi-do, 10 miles NW Seoul, MVZ 149510, subadult male, 3 February 1963; Kyonggi-do Kwangnung, 15 miles NNE Seoul, MVZ 135234 and 135235, adult males, both collected on 17 March 1957; Kyonggi-do, Nam-San, Seoul, MVZ 134963, adult male, 22 December 1956; Kyonggi-do, Kwangnung, USNM 526808, 526811, 525812, 526813 and 526815, adult males, 18 January 1965, 17, 23, 24 February 1966 and 15 January 1966, respectively; Kwangwon-do, Mt Sorak, USNM 518499, adult male, 1 July 1958.

Hokkaido, Japan: Chitose, USNM 424296, subadult male, collected on 14 April 1950; Iburi Province MVZ 124260 and 124621, females, 14 January 1950 and 21 April 1951, respectively; Tomakomai, USNM 424292 and 424293, adult males, 5 February and 14 January 1950, respectively.

*Etymology:* Named in honour of L. A. Portenko.

*Remarks:* Nechaev (1977) was on northern Sakhalin Island from 22 May to 2 September 1976. He reported that nest building began in May, and found nests with eggs on 3, 4, 7, 21 and 24 June, and what he called a second nesting on 10 July. Portenko (1960, 1966) included nearby mainland localities in the breeding range of the dark form. Nechaev (1977) agreed, but he did not examine the specimens that Portenko identified from the nearby mainland, and these are clearly representatives of the paler nominate subspecies (Browning 1976).

### Acknowledgements

For the loan of comparative specimens, I reiterate my gratitude to the authorities of the museums acknowledged in Browning (1976). These include museums having paratypes of *portenkoi* listed herein: Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California (MVZ), the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad USSR (ZIAS) and the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC (USNM). I especially thank V. A. Nechaev for his comments (*in litt.*) on the Sakhalin populations. Andrew Elzanowski kindly provided a translation of Nechaev's 2 papers and L. N. Kassianoff translated several other papers during the course of this and my earlier paper. I thank R. C. Banks, R. B. Clapp and S. L. Olson for reading the manuscript, and express appreciation for their helpful suggestions.

### References:

- Beme, L. B. 1954. Family Fringillidae, pp. 183–363 in G. P. Dementiev & N. A. Gladkov (eds). *Birds of the Soviet Union*. Vol. 5. Moscow (English translation, Israel Prog. Sci. Translations).
- Browning, M. R. 1976. Remarks on the validity of *Carpodacus roseus sachalinensis* Portenko. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 96(2): 44–47.
- Nechaev, V. A. 1977. [On the biology of *Carpodacus roseus* (Pall.) in Sakhalin.] *Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei pirody, Bulletin Otdel Biologicheskii* 82(2): 31–39. (In Russian)
- Nechaev, V. A. 1978. [New data on distribution and biology of birds at Sakhalin Island.] *Ornithologia* 14: 108–111. (In Russian)
- Paynter, R. A., Jr. 1968. Subfamily Carduelinae, pp. 207–306 in R. A. Paynter, Jr. (ed.). *Check-list of Birds of the World*. Vol. 14. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.
- Portenko, L. A. 1960. [The birds of the USSR, Pt 4.] *Opredelieli po Faune SSSR, Adad Sci., USSR* 69. (In Russian)
- Portenko, L. A. 1962. [New subspecies of passerine birds (Aves, Passeriformes).] *Trudy Zool. Inst. Acad. Sci., USSR* 30: 385–394. (In Russian)
- Ridgway, R. 1912. *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*. Washington, D.C.
- Vaurie, C. 1965. *The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna. Non-Passeriformes*. H. F. & G. Witherby.
- Vorobiev, K. A. 1973. [On some errors in ornithological studies.] *Zool. Journ.* 52: 955–957. (In Russian)

0Address: M. R. Browning, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560, USA.

## Black-hooded Antwren *Formicivora* [*Myrmotherula*] *erythronotos* re-discovered in Brazil

by *Fernando Pacheco*

Received 27 February 1988

The Black-hooded Antwren *Formicivora* [*Myrmotherula*] *erythronotos* was described by Gustav Hartlaub (1852) from a skin in the Hamburg Museum, probably received from the Hamburg-born citizen C. H. Beske, who lived in Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro (22°16'S, 42°31'W) (Fig. 1), in the mountains of which the species has been thought to be confined. Burmeister (1856) found *F. erythronotos* in Nova Friburgo in the forest undergrowth, and observed that it lived in small groups. He also described one male and one female/immature male of the species. All the skins he collected were deposited at the Halle University Museum, in Germany. Burmeister travelled from the city of Rio de Janeiro to Lagoa